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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1907. 30

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not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
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DEATH.

On April 27th, at sea on board the S.S. Japan,
returning to England, after six months' visit to
China, Walter William Brown, many years
resident in Hongkong.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 3RD, 1907.

If the China Society never has a less
interesting monthly meeting than that held
towards the end of March, its members
will have reason to be glad of its formation.
A paper by Professor GILES of Cambridge,
on some psychic philosophies or metaphysical
concepts enunciated by Chinese thinkers
of the past, was read and followed by an
interesting debate. The latter was a
characteristic bout of sinologues, but with
less acrimony than sometimes intrudes
when the pen, instead of the tongue, is the
weapon. Most of those taking part would
not be surprised to find that Chinese
thinkers had long ago groped as far into the
unknown as any of our European classics
or standards; but elsewhere we note that the
announcement gave rise to a disposition
to patronizingly put the wisdom of the
East on the back, so to speak, for its in-
telligent anticipation of European cleverness.
Dr. ARTHUR SMITH's reputation notwithstanding,
the Chinese intellect has been
anything but turbid, and it is frequently
productive of humility when the western
speculator discovers how very much further
than his own leaders the Oriental has gone
with transcendental gymnastics. For sub-
tlety and sanity unseparated, it is not easy
to beat the Chinese metaphysicians. They
had a nebular hypothesis of their own while
Europe was still satisfied with the creative
feat of an anthropomorphic conjurer, and

we are disappointed to find that Professor
GILES considered it necessary to guess that
the idea of soul transmigration must have
been imported. The more we learn of other
peoples' folklore and beliefs, the more
we are led to conclude that the human mind
is limited to a certain set of ideas, which,
however, are practically universal and
suggest themselves as occasion arises. The
recognition of mortality and concomitant
desire for life's prolongation, dreams, the
discovery of the Ego, like external pheno-
mena, are inevitable intruders into
universal meditations, and it is ridiculous
to suppose that any one nation or race
has a patent for originating solutions or
hypotheses. What Professor GILES re-
ferred to as the "ancients", with their
wonderful vitality reminding us of the clan
Methuselah, represent part of the universal
myth of a "golden age", the "good old
times" of whose existence present-day
grumblers are always convinced. All these
solutions or hypotheses, European or
Asiatic, may be distilled into phials of
comfort and hope, meant as mental an-
tiseptics to the ever present poisons of
dissatisfaction and fear. The Asiatic idea
of immortality seems to be a more rational
one than that of some European critics
of metempsychosis; or at least more
satisfying to the intellect. It is easier
to conceive the image of a circle than of an
endless line. Our Hsi, however, exists
to prove that even here the Chinese mind
differs little from those others, for he
considers it absurd to imply that there
is a fixed amount of vital force in the
Universe, or that nature cannot produce
as well as transmute. The idea of
millions of immortal souls being constantly
born is less thinkable, however, for we have
to go backwards only a little way to find
one end of immortality, which is absurd.
The Chinese intellect, however, after
enjoying such gymnastics to the "null
limit", was elastic enough to stand the
strain, and encouraged by the super-
wise CONFUCIUS, it does not take such
speculations too seriously. They are merely
holiday tasks, after all, or mental con-
ditions. With the question whether the
conscious Ego survives and remembers and
perceives, CONFUCIUS cunningly fenced.

"If I say that the dead are conscious I feel
that this sons and dutiful grandsons will
neglect the living in order to do honour to
the dead; and if I say that the dead are not
conscious, then I fear that undutiful sons and
undutiful grandsons will leave their parents
corpses without burial. My son, if you would
know whether the dead are conscious or not it
will be enough to find out when you go among
them yourself."

During the discussion Mr. IVAN CHEN of
the Chinese Legation quoted the Sage to
prove that he had not abandoned the
belief in spirits. CONFUCIUS always refused
to talk of supernatural phenomena, telling
one disciple that our duty was to living men,
why should we inquire about our duty to
dead men? But from such statements
we should not (argued Mr. IVAN CHEN)
be led to think that CONFUCIUS had
given up belief in the existence of spirits,
because he said in another instance,
"When you are offering sacrifices to the
spirits of your deceased ancestors you must
behave yourselves as if the spirits were
present." We do not see that that proves
the wise old man was superstitious; it
can be held to show that he believed in the
good (to the living) of acts of worship.

China, on April 26th, paid into the Yokohama
Specie Bank the price for the purchase of the
Hsinan-tun-Mukden Railway.

Mr. E. P. Gueritz, Governor of British North
Borneo, has arrived in England on six months
leave of absence, during which Mr. Alexander
Cook, the Finance Commissioner, will administer
the Government.

Judging by the large number of entries in
the various events on the programme, the
Lusitania Athletic Sports to be held on the race
course at Happy Valley on Saturday promise
to be a great success. The first race starts at
2 p.m. sharp. During the afternoon the
Calcutta String Band will play a programme
of music.

The improvements to No. 7 Police Station
will soon be completed. A new building has
been erected which borders on Pokfulam road,
and the cells therein were made use of for
the first time on Wednesday. The object of the
improvements is to keep prisoners just taken
in, separate from the living quarters, and thus
avoid the possibility of contagion should any
prisoner be suffering from an infectious disease.

Two Chinese have been arrested in connection
with a robbery which occurred at Mirs
Bay last February. In company with others,
four of whom have since been bailed in
China, the two men in question are alleged to
have held up a fishing boat and relieved the
crew of their goods and chattels. They were
captured at Pingloah on Wednesday, and
appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the
Police Court yesterday when the case was
remanded.

While a farmer at Lai-chikok was labouring
in the field on Wednesday, a hawk entered his
house and left with part of his wardrobe. Later
he was captured with the stolen clothing, and
appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the
Police Court yesterday. His Worship found
the defendant guilty of larceny, and sentenced
him to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours'
stocks.

The Lord Mayor took the opportunity of
Prince Fushimi's visit to London to entertain
the Japanese Envoy at the Mansion House.
The entertainment was to take the form
of a luncheon, to which a distinguished com-
pany was to be invited including members
of the Government, Baron Komura, the
Japanese Ambassador, and members of the
Japanese Embassy, and other distinguished
Japanese in London, as well as representa-
tives of City Corporation.

Lord Curzon in a letter to the Times eloquently
plads for a memorial to Clive and suggests
that if it should take the form of an open air
statue that it be erected upon the Calcutta
Maidan. If otherwise, that a marble statue be
put up alongside those of Lord Cornwallis and
Warren Hastings in the Victoria Memorial
Hall. Lord Curzon further suggests that June
23, the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Clive's
victory at Plassey, would be an appropriate
occasion for wiping out the prolonged neglect.

Hai Wong Tiek applied at the District
Station for a licence to sell opium. The Sanitary
Officials would have obliged by disinfecting his
coat which was covered with vermin. Instead
he threw the garment away, entered another
man's house and took his coat. A policeman
caught him as he was leaving with it, however,
and took him off to jail. Before Mr. E. D. C.
Wolfe on the Police Court yesterday morning
he admitted the theft and was sentenced to seven
days' imprisonment.

On Wednesday Constable Davis, who was in
charge of a police pinnace, ran alongside a junk
anchored in the fairway, and sent his coxswain
a word to get the master's licence. Instead of
producing it, the man attempted to bribe the
coxswain. He gave him \$1.20 to go and drink
tea, and told him to say no more about it. But
the coxswain did, and the junk man was charged
before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Police Court
yesterday. For anchoring in the fairway he
was fined \$5, while another fine of \$20 was
inflicted for attempted bribery.

With much attendant ceremonial, three of
the great pieces of artillery used at Port Arthur,
including the biggest of the 900 guns captured
from the Russians in the war, were lately
presented by the Japanese War Office to the
Shrine of Ise, in front of which they have been
permanently mounted. The presentation was
made by way of a thanksgiving service to the
Imperial Ancestors whose assistance is regarded
as having given victory to Japan's army.
Major-General Oshige, who attended as the
representative of the military authorities, men-
tioned in an address that the number of prisoners
taken by the Japanese in the war totalled 84,400;
the number of swords and lances captured,
6,456; and the number of rifles, 110,548.

The Emperor William has sent a telegram to
Herr Ballin warmly thanking him for the
patriotic enterprise which the Hamburg-
American Line has displayed in proposing to
extend its steamship services to West Africa,
and His Majesty expresses the hope that the
new service may be to the advantage of the
German colonies. In reply to a request from
the Berlin Lokalanzeiger for an Easter
message, Prince Bismarck, who is now staying at
Rapallo, has replied as follows:—"The festival
of Easter suggests that in the life of the
nation, as of the individual, there can be no
new life without activity, conflict, and sacrifice.
May the German people never be wanting in
men who shall be to them a pattern and
example of cheerful self-sacrifice for the
common good."

The North-German Gazette reproduces the
terms of the new treaty between France and
Siam, and expresses the opinion that Siam
has not made a bad bargain. It believes that
the harbour of Krat may turn out to be in a
better condition than has been represented,
while the possession of the Danai district is
regarded as important from the Siamese point
of view, because it forms the connection link
between the upper reaches of the Menam river
and the Mekong. With regard to the con-
cession which France has won for herself of
the right to acquire land in Siam, the semi-
official organ points out that Germans will also
benefit from this concession, since by article
73 of the treaty between Germany and Siam
German subjects automatically enter into the
enjoyment of any privileges which may be
granted to the subjects of another Power.

In no country probably has there of turning
public office to private profit been developed to
such perfection as in China. It appears that
with the introduction of railways the officials
have found a new method of making money—
or of saving it, which comes to the same thing. In
the past it was the practice for any official to
assume that he had the right as the Emperor's
representative to swoop down and annex what-
ever was needed to carry out his Majesty's
orders. He still clings to so happy a custom
with a natural persistence, and demands to be
carried for nothing on the railways. So
numerous are the free passes that the matter
has been represented to the Emperor, and a set
of regulations on the subject promised. There-
after those who can claim this privilege will be
many fewer than those who sit at present,
and it is understood that the rules will be
strictly enforced.

Mr. H. W. A. Deterding, the managing
director of the Royal Dutch Company and the
Asiatic Petroleum Company, has accepted a
seat on the board of the "Shell" Transport and
Trading Company.

The King attended a First of April luncheon
at Biarritz, which was held in the parc Agailon.
Along the middle of a table of twenty covers, at
which His Majesty was seated, the Chronicle
says, was a miniature stream with flowery banks,
in which fish gambolled in the midst of green
aquatic plants; and on each plate was a fish
containing jeweller's other "surprises."

The London Daily Telegraph says: Coal
deposits of a vast extent have been discovered
on the Brou River, in North-East Borneo,
and a trial shipment had lately arrived in
Hongkong. It is claimed for the coal that it is
of excellent steaming quality, being almost equal
to Welsh, and if the statement proves to be
justified, the discovery is of immense impor-
tance to Hongkong. With a greater quantity of
shipping using its harbour than any other port
in the world, and big land industries besides,
Hongkong has an almost insatiable hunger for
fuel, and the news of the Borneo discovery, the
extent of which has been kept secret till lately,
comes at a particularly appropriate time, since
the development of the New Territory Iron
Mine is progressing with every promise of
success, and the one essential for its ultimate
success is cheap coal. The locality of the
Borneo coal seams is far removed from spots
that have been touched by civilisation. Few
white men have been there, and none except
prospectors, orchid hunters, and the roaming
sportsman. Sea-going vessels can approach
within a thousand feet of the pit's mouth, and
five days will see the cargoes landed in Hong-
kong, which gives the Borneo coal a very
great advantage in freight charges as compared
with all other kinds.

During his brief stay in Calcutta the Duke
of Connaught, as Grand Master of English
Freemasonry, received a deputation from the
District Lodge of Bengal. Sir William
Barkitt, Grand Master, read an address of
welcome, expressing grateful appreciation of
his Royal Highness's services to Freemasonry,
and particularly in India, when he was in
military command at Bombay. He was in-
formed that the craft was making extension
of its charities. In reply, the Duke of Con-
naught said he was pleased to hear of this
progress, and that he had always been struck
with the extent to which, in India, the craft
gathered to itself brethren of different races
and faiths. In Africa he found gatherings of
Freemasons in the smallest towns, and had
been entertained by English, Dutch, Scottish,
and Irish lodges. Freemasonry had done much
in South Africa in helping to smooth racial
differences. Referring to the Amers' ad-
mission into the fraternity (a ceremony which
he had to hasten, so that it might take
place while his Majesty was in Calcutta), the
Duke observed that it had given him much
pleasure to send a telegram from Calcutta
granting the necessary dispensations, and
welcoming the Amers to the fraternity. He
was glad to think that his Majesty had
gone back to Afghanistan a Freemason. He
asked the District Grand Master to convey
his fraternal greetings to all members in the
district.

Don Scipione Borghese has given some
particulars about his preparations for the trial
of endurance organised by the Paris *Matin*
between Peking and Paris. Prince Borghese
will probably be the only Italian competitor, as
the second Italian, Count G. Goppello, of Turin,
who has returned from a motor tour in India,
seems scarcely likely to start. Of the thirty
motorists who have entered, about eight—most
of them English—will probably leave Peking
on June 10th, the day appointed for the com-
mencement of the race. It is understood that
the competitors shall keep together so as to be
able to assist each other while they are trav-
elling the wild parts of China and Trans-Siberia,
being free to race as soon as they have
entered civilised regions. Prince Borghese
expects that the distance will take from
sixty to eighty days to cover, and he is leaving
Naples on April 11th so as to have three weeks
in Peking before starting. His brother, who
is the Italian Minister there is looking after
his supplies. His motor is an Italia 24 horse-
power, with tyres and all fittings of Italian
make. He has had a second ventilator
placed on the machine, as he thinks that the
high temperature of 113 degrees which he
expects to meet at one part of the journey
will be the chief difficulty to be encountered.
He is taking two men on his car, together
with a sleeping tent. Don Scipione Borghese
is a thorough sportsman; he has already ridden
from Beyrouth across Asia, and has travelled
in Persia, and he is not likely to be daunted
by privations.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—
On the 2nd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer
has fallen quickly over E. Japan, and risen
considerably over W. Japan, and the Loo-Chooes.
The depression is moving towards the Pacific
over N.E. Japan; and pressure is now highest
over the East Sea.
Moderate to fresh N.E. and E. winds may be
expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N.
part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood { E. winds, fresh,
fair at first, some
rain later.
Formosa Channel { N.E. winds, mod-
erate to fresh.
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Loo-Chooes {
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan {

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 2nd.

All the Colonial Premiers advocated
preferential tariffs.

Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier,
attacked the Colonial Office methods.

THE TURE.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The 2,000 guineas race resulted:
1st, Sleeve Gallion; 2nd, Dezonian;
3rd, Linacre.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY
AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, May 1st.

An immense crowd of natives was
watching the annual procession of fat
men to-day at Suzu, and the stone
bridge there was packed. The irres-
sistible movement of the crowd sent
many over into the creek, and it is
estimated that at least forty were
drowned.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 30th.

The fate of the Duma hangs on the result
of the debate on the Minister of War's
proposal to raise 550,000 recruits. The
members yesterday resented the hec-
toring tone of the Minister, who insisted that it
was necessary to maintain the prestige of
Russia after the Japanese war, and declared
that the project must be carried out, even
if the Duma disapproved. The sitting was
adjourned owing to the uproar.

The Duma has voted the raising of
550,000 recruits, by 193/124.

NEWMARKET—BETTING ON THE
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, April 30th.

The latest betting on the Two thousand
is 3/13 against Sleeve Gallion 6/1 against
Dezonian and All Black, 100/8 against
Linacre, 100/8 against Rackbourne, and
20/1 against Hillspire.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT TO
ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 30th.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will
attend the luncheon at the Mansion House
in honour of Prince Fushimi on the 10th
May.

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

LONDON, April 30th.

King Edward has left Naples direct for
Paris. As His Majesty did not stop at
Rome, King Victor Emmanuel met the train
outside the city and the two Sovereigns had
a ten-minute interview. This is regarded
in Rome as a marked emphasis of the close
relations between the two countries.

TRAM SERVICE DISLOCATED.

Four trams were held up yesterday at one
o'clock and the woe of service on that line dis-
located owing to a quarrel which had arisen
between a passenger and the conductor of
car 25. It was said the latter for some reason
or other pushed the other off the tram, and
what exactly followed was not quite clear.
However the conductor and the passenger
held each other by the arms, and while they
shouted fiercely and gesticulated wildly the
efforts of the driver to induce a separation
proved unavailing. Meanwhile a crowd of several
hundreds blocked the thoroughfare, and as
conductors and drivers joined in the argument
the scene became decidedly animated. What this
was blown, but not for some time did
an Indian constable appear, and then he
was in a quandary. Apparently the pas-
senger blamed the wrong conductor, and it
looked as if a free fight would ensue. The
constable however solved the difficulty by taking
both men into custody and the sequel will be
told at the Magistracy.

Woman is like a flower and needs gentle
warmth and congenial surroundings to bring
out her best points. Man, like the oak, may be
hardened and tempered by the cold winds of
adversity though not all men can stand this
very severe test; but undoubtedly warmth,
physical and sentimental, is wanted to allow
the fair sex to blossom forth in all its delicate
beauties of mind, body, and spirit.

Physically and intellectually the condition of
the civilised man and woman to-day is better
than it ever was; spiritually it is degenerating
rapidly. The decay of the conscience is obvious.
The restraining properties of that spiritual
organ appear to be disappearing altogether,
though conscience is still preserved by many to
enable them to handicap their neighbours.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 2nd May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

AN ACTION FOR FOUR DOLLARS.
Cheung Chor, contractor, sued H. Rutonjoo
and son, D'Agailar Street, for \$13.50. Mr. O.
D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr.
F. X. d'Almeida a Castro for the defendant.

Mr. Thomson said the \$13.50 was for work
done and material supplied in the limewashing
and painting of defendants' premises. Nine
dollars had been paid into court.

His Honour—You are fighting for about \$4.
Mr. Thomson—Yes.

His Honour—You had better send it down
to the Registrar. Do you think it is worth
while fighting about \$4?

Mr. Thomson—Yes, I think it is.
His Honour—Well I don't.

Mr. Thomson—There was an original con-
tract for \$9 for limewashing. After this was
done defendants employed plaintiff to paint the
verandah for \$5.30. The question was whether
that was included in the limewashing.

His Honour—It seems rather trivial.
Plaintiff admitted having entered into a
contract for \$9, the amount paid into court.

Defendant said the \$9 was inclusive.
Judgment was given for defendants with
costs, his Honour remarking that it was only
one man's word against another.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. P. PIGOTT).

THE CHUN SHUN KOO BANKRUPTCY.
Another was added to the many judgments
in the proceedings connected with the Chun
Shun Koo bankruptcy.

His Honour said—
This application is for the refund of a sum
of money advanced to the Official Receiver by
the bankrupt's brother in order to prevent the
sale of their property which it was desired to
preserve.

There has clearly been some irregularity in
the matter as I made an important order and
there is no record of it. I had therefore to
trust to my recollection and not to the Official
Receiver coming to me not more
than an hour before the date of the sale of
the bankrupt's property which it was desired
to stop, and asking for permission to take an
advance from the debtor's brother for the pur-
pose. There was apparently no time to draw
up any regular order at the time, nor to prepare
the document which would be necessary
for the purpose of the order under a 14 (b) (6)
of the Ordinance, and it is obvious that the
necessary for drawing up the document
afterwards must have slipped from the
Official Receiver's memory. Mr. Wakema
is one of the most careful of officers, and such
a slip on his part is most unusual; but I can
only say that if the Government persist in
making one officer do the work of two, it is
surprising that there are not more mistakes
made in the conduct of complicated business.
I am glad however that I feel justified in re-
medying the mistake and not allowing the
applicant to suffer from it. As to whether it
was to the interest of the creditors that the
money should have been borrowed it was pointed
out that in the result it has proved not to
have been in their interest; but I must
look at the matter as the Official Receiver
viewed it at the time, and as he expended \$1,000
belonging to the estate for the purpose, I must
assume that if he had not done so, he would
have done so, and not have obtained this advance.
I must therefore treat the advance as if it had
been made regularly, and the money must be
repaid; so that the estate will be in the same
position as it would have been in if the whole
amount had been advanced by the Official
Receiver.

I am also asked to decide the priority as to
the Trustee's remuneration, and the petitioning
creditor's costs. The Trustee has been a
troublesome one and the Trustee is entitled to
a larger remuneration than usual, and I fix it
at \$500, which I understand is a larger sum
than he would obtain from the usual five per
cent. But as to his priority I cannot depart
from provisions of a 33 of the Bankruptcy Or-
dinance, which gives priority to the petitioning
creditor's costs paid to the Official Receiver.
I have no authority to read "Trustee" into the
word "Official Receiver." I shall allow the
Trustee's remuneration the same priority as
given to it in rule 125 of the English Act.
This will be equivalent to making a rule in that
behalf under the powers given to the Chief
Justice by sec. 79 of the Ordinance; and for
the future that rule, subject to section 33, will
be a rule of Court, which will be drawn up in
due course.

I fear that the Trustee will get nothing out
of the estate though perhaps he may be able to
look elsewhere. I think in future that some
provision will have to be made when the order
for the appointment of a trustee is granted
making the creditor who applies for his ap-
pointment responsible for his remuneration
in the event of the estate possessing nothing
wherewith to pay him.

AN INTERESTING APPLICATION.

Re the E. Yuen firm Mr. Dixon from the
office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings made
application to set aside an adjournment of
examination. He did so on behalf of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson and Company who asked
that the examination in the above-named
debtor's bankruptcy, which was adjourned on
February 21st, be annulled.

Mr. Morrell, from the Crown Solicitors office,
opposed the application on behalf of debtor and
argued that he ought to have been served with
an affidavit showing on what ground they
wished the adjournment set aside.

The Chief Justice held that it was unnecessary.
Mr. Morrell said he wanted to know some-
thing of the grounds on which the application
was made.

Mr. Dixon replied that his friend was per-
fectly well aware of the grounds of the applica-
tion.

His Honour having stated that there was
no such thing as the bankruptcy of a firm.

Mr. Morrell replied that the receiving order
must be made against the firm.

His Honour—the receiving order is a con-
sequence.

Mr. Morrell argued that the local ordinance
provided for such a procedure, but
His Honour ruled otherwise.

The adjournment was annulled.

BANKRUPT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Re the Long Hing firm. LOU HING said the
photographic business in Queen's Road was
formed with a capital of \$10,000, of which he
contributed \$1,000. Last year the firm lost
\$15,000 and the partners drew out \$8,000.
The liabilities amounted to \$11,000 and the
assets to \$140.

The public examination was adjourned.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 25th.

A FINE EASTER.

An ideal Easter has been our portion this year the first time in my recollection, despite the early date on which the festival fell. So fine was it that London was practically emptied, while seaside resorts began their season with a bumper holiday period.

HONGKONG'S CORONATION STATUES.

I spent a very pleasant hour in Easter week in the studio of Mr. George E. Wade, the eminent sculptor. It was in connection with the commission he has in hand from the Coronation Committee for Hongkong that I went to see him, but incidentally I was interested to find specimen models of Mr. Wade's work representing contributions to the art treasures of almost every part of the world. India has numerous specimens in Allahabad, Bombay, and elsewhere; South Africa has others, including a symbolic figure to celebrate the conclusion of Peace which has been declared to be the finest piece of art in our South African Colonies; Canada has a statue at Montreal; Chicago a drinking fountain of peculiarly effective yet simple outline; the Paris Salon has brought to his exhibits the warmest commendation; and the houses of the great in England, to say nothing of the Mansion House itself, are enriched by the results of his genius.

The statue of Queen Alexandra is already completed. Her Majesty gave sittings last July and the model has been ready for some time, but the sculptor is waiting for a visit from the Queen before the statue is finished in bronze. The figure is nine feet in height, and stands with a truly regal appearance on a pedestal. In her coronation robes, and wearing her crown and sceptre, her Majesty is a lifelike and dignified figure, and the portrait is extremely clever. Indeed the excellence of the portraits in all the figures I saw in the studio testifies to the great ability Wade has for his work. He has the art of fixing upon the characteristics of his subject's expression, and after that the technicalities follow naturally. The Queen, and indeed all the Royal Family, he has found most admirable sitters, with every consideration for the sculptor and his requirements. In this statue all the details of the Coronation robes and regalia are worked out with painstaking accuracy to the smallest detail, and the figure will be a right worthy addition to the public ornaments of your Colony. As soon as the Queen has found time to view and approve of this finished model, the bronze work will be completed in about two months and then the statue will be sent on its way to Hongkong.

Mr. Wade is an enthusiast, and his facility of direct English with which to outline the points of his work which are of outstanding interest, is as marked as his facility of reproducing a likeness carrying the expression of the living subject. Moreover, his enthusiasm is infectious, and I have seldom spent a more interesting morning than among his models, with his cheery personally leading warmth to the experience.

INDIA'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

In accordance with the wishes of Lord Kitchener, I understand, the Government has definitely decided not to extend the period of command of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The War Office and the Government generally are warmly sensible of the great advance made by him in the efficiency of the Indian Army, and public expression will doubtless be made to the national indebtedness in this matter.

THE LATE LORD RAILSBURY.

To commemorate the thirteen years' service by the late Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secretary a strong committee has been formed to make arrangements for the erection of a statue at the Foreign Office. Both political parties are interested in the proposal, and the committee includes all the living Foreign Secretaries past and present, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Rosebery, and all the nine living Under Secretaries, including Mr. J. W. Lowther, the present Speaker, and all the men who have been private secretaries to the dead statesman.

WITHIN.

I hear in a political quarter usually well informed that the Government has some serious consideration in regard to Weihaiwei. An exchange of views between the British, Japanese and Chinese authorities has taken place, and the report goes that Japan wishes the final decision to be left till all Manchurian questions between herself and Russia are completely disposed of.

GERMANY IN THE EAST.

Germany, according to reports here, is strengthening her position in the favour of the Chinese and Japanese Governments. The Japanese have had an expert attached to the Legation in Berlin to advise on and buy material for railways and bridges. Now, I hear, a well-known German engineer is to undertake this work, and the Germans are likely to receive a greater proportion of the orders as a consequence. The German works of the Krupp and Vulkan Companies are also about to receive orders from the Chinese Government for guns and ammunition to the tune of nearly a quarter of a million. A heavy order for rifles has already arrived. British arms will, however, in these Chinese contracts, get a look in, particularly in supplying heavy guns and shells. The placing of the orders is being done according to the advice of the Chinese officers who last year made a tour of the European works. Japan in her turn will this year buy sample batteries from England, France, Germany and America. They are to be used for experimental purposes at the extensive gunnery instructional establishment at Nagasaki.

THE MOTOR RACE TO PEKING.

The Peking-Paris motor race will start on June 10 from Peking, according to news from

Paris, and the ministers of France, Russia and Italy will be present when the signal is given to commence the long and trying journey. Advance men will leave Paris in ten days' time for the East to make commissariat arrangements en route. Three weeks in advance of the race a camel corps will deposit 200 kilos of petrol and other necessities at points sixty miles apart, right through China and Siberia, and beyond that Russia, through the Minister of Ways and Communications, will take the arrangements in hand. It is hoped that a committee of experts, who know almost all the country, will reduce the hardships to a minimum before the start is made.

A SECOND NOAH'S ARK.

A Berlin correspondent sends the following message: "The well known wild beast dealer, Herr Hagenbeck, of Stollingen, is sending the contents of a zoological garden to Peking for the Chinese Government. He has chartered a ship for the purpose which will be freighted, will be to all intents and purposes a second Noah's Ark. The boats will be in pairs, and confined in strong cages large enough to afford them room for exercise. The case in which an ostrich travels is fitted with a sort of trapdoor through which it can stretch its neck when so inclined. A number of trained keepers are accompanying the ark, who will instruct the Chinese in the treatment of the wild animals."

SIR WILLIAM DES VOEUX.

I hear that Sir William Des Voeux, who has had a long experience of Colonial service, including the Governorship of Hongkong from 1887 to 1891, is still suffering from a severe attack of malaria fever, which caught him first when he was on service. As he was born as long ago as 1834, and has led a strenuous life in British Guiana, the Bahamas, the Fiji Islands and Newfoundland, as well as his term in your colony, he has not the resisting power he once had in combating illness.

LONDON STREETS.

We are fairly on the way to dispensing with the horse in our street traffic in London. Motor buses with their clang and hoot and clatter and breakdowns are everywhere, and now the motor cab with taximeter equipment and the continental red flag to denote whether free or not, have captured the streets. Seventy of them are already at work and the man who wants one has to be quick about it, so great is the demand for them. Five hundred have been received from the manufacturers at the headquarters of the Motor Car Company and are being sent out as quickly as qualified chauffeurs can be secured. Five hundred more are on order. All of which points to the fact that the old horse "growler," or four-wheeler, of the London streets has received notice to quit.

BOLT FOR HXHAM.

Mr. Richard Darnley Holt, the new liberal member for Hoxham, who has beaten his opponent, Col. Bates, has gained entrance to the House of Commons at the third trial. He is a partner in the Ocean Steamship Company and a director also of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company. The Holt came originally from Rochdale to Liverpool and gained fame and fortune in cotton and shipping enterprises. The father of the new member was a friend of Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Rosebery offered him a baronetcy, but he declined.

THE INSUFFERABLES.

The suffragettes are never quiet long, and they sometimes manage to secure good opportunities. Thus, the other day two of their leading exponents Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Annie Kenney, set down to tea in the Cannes Express when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman came to the same table. The suffragette movement must be paying one to enable these ladies to take Riviera trips, but let that pass. They, of course, opened fire at once, not being burdened with the gift of modesty, but the Premier declined to promise the introduction of a Suffrage measure, and beyond advising them to drop their disorderly tactics he refused to be drawn. As one cartoonist puts it, it was a contest between "Kenney and Canny," and Canny won.

A SCANDALOUS WASTE.

There is a section of the Radical party that is growing extremely hostile to Lord Elgin at the Colonial Office. As one of them puts it they consider he is "proving far too expensive a Colonial Secretary, and his mistakes are both injuring the party as a whole and compromising individual ministers who are only technically responsible." The debate on the Hongkong mails contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway has left a bad impression among these critics of the Colonial office, for they claim that it has no advantages and was a scandalous waste of money. The explanation of Mr. Runciman that the contract is but a temporary one to tide over the Colonial Conference, when the matter will be thrashed out, is not regarded as satisfactory, and though many Liberal critics walked out without voting against the Government on that debate, the signs are threatening that one of these days the opponents of Lord Elgin will be more pugnacious.

HORSES FOR JAPAN.

Japanese agents are this year to buy a number of horses in the British Isles for stud purposes. They are chiefly for cavalry horses. Already extensive shipments of artillery draught horses have been shipped to Yokohama from Hungary, France and the Canaries.

EX-GOVERNORS' INVESTMENTS.

Widely divergent views are expressed as to Lord Elgin's circular advising the ex-Governors of Colonies to refrain from being concerned in companies for the exploitation of the resources of regions they have previously administered. It is doubtless good in the public interest to remove even the suspicion of personal gain, but as Lord Elgin points out, many of these officials may have been moved mainly from a desire to

develop territories known to them. At any rate some retired Colonial Governors have been active in these enterprises. Sir Frank Swettenham, ex-Governor of the Straits Settlements, is a director of five such companies; Sir J. West Ridgeway, formerly Governor of Ceylon, is associated with six; Sir Gerard Smith, ex-governor of Western Australia, is concerned in eleven, and several others, as well as some retired agents general, have similarly occupied their leisure time.

"NOT HERE!"

I have just heard a diverting story of an incident in the House of Commons just before the Easter recess. Two members were having a wash downstairs when the division bell rang. They seized the coats that seemed to be theirs and rushed out. Later, in the Chamber of legislation one of them put his hand in his pocket and found to his surprise a well-seasoned briar pipe. So he went to the other man he had seen in the lavatory and said, "I believe you are wearing my coat." The accusation was warmly denied, till the member at the request of the other put his hand into the pockets and found a cigar case and other things belonging to the accuser, while he had to admit the ownership of the briar pipe. What were they to do? They could not change coats in the presence of the Speaker, so they went out into the lobby and took off their coats. Just then in came a constable who, seeing two men facing each other in their shirt-sleeves, rushed up to them and exclaimed in the pained accents of a man desirous of preserving peace: "Gentlemen! Not here, please!"

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 1st.
VICEROY SHUM AND THE RAILWAY.
The Directors of the Yuet Han Railway Company lately appealed to Viceroy Shum to support their opposition to H. E. W.'s appointment as Director General. Viceroy Shum, visiting his brother, Governor of Hunan, before leaving for Szechwan, ventured to Peking and was granted audience. Some here think it not unlikely that Viceroy Shum may be in Canton once again.

CANTON WATERWORKS.
In obedience to imperative Viceregal instructions, the putting of the main pipe into the ground has begun.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS COMING.
Messrs. Carr, Harris, Hutton and Sasawo have been engaged by the Railway Company as engineers and the first two gentlemen are expected to leave Canada for Canton on the 15th May. To these may be added Teo Ting Pak, who will shortly arrive here from North China. The first section of the railway from Wong Shato Ko Yung is nearing completion, and the trains may be able to start in June as the cars will arrive about that time. What is hampering the construction mostly is a hill in Tsing Yuen. The Engineer-in-chief, Mr. Kwong Shun Mo, states that it will be necessary to bore a tunnel to expedite the conveyance of materials at present borne over the hill. He further states that upon the arrival of the two Canadian engineers as well as the Japanese and Chinese, they are to commence work at once in the section from Ko Toug to Tsing Yuen. Mr. Williams, who is now on the Canton-Amoy line, will have to make a survey of this road and the work will, at the same time, be partitioned out to each of the engineers. It is reported that an American Company, manufacturing railway cars, will send out a representative to Canton. The Yuet Han Railway Company has again written these shopkeepers in that portion of Wang She where the company desire to build a station, to hasten their removal, that the work of pulling down their houses may begin at an early date.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

The Daily Graphic says: "A telegram from St. Petersburg states that 'the last battalion of Russian troops in Manchuria has left Harbin for Russia,' and that 'the evacuation of Manchuria is, therefore, now complete.' This brief and singularly matter-of-fact announcement has at the first glance all the air of a negligible 'fait divers.' It is, however, the pregnant sign of one of the most stirring and tragic episodes of modern history, and also of a long and dramatic story of racial enterprise. Nothing in the political records of our times could be more effectively quoted as illustrating the bitter cry of the Preacher—'all is vanity.' This is the humiliating end of the grandiose inspired Nebuchadnezzar in his famous expedition which stirred the crafty diplomacy of Ignatieff to extend from China the Treaty of Aigun, which attracted the bold coup by the second Muraviev, and which seven years ago sent the Russian legions under General Gribsky clearing and rampaging into Harbin and Mukden. For centuries the Russians had plodded and fought and lied and enjoyed to get to the warm waters of the Pacific in the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, only to find themselves in the end turned back by an upstart Asiatic power, and forced to limit themselves to the arid and wintry solitudes of their northern 'Urbi-inath.' It is a terrible story of wasted endeavour and reckless misadventure. Never was there a more colossal and far-reaching blunder than the Manchurian adventure of Russia. It has left its imprint heavily and blisteringly in every corner of the civilized world. The whole fabric of our international political system has been shaken by it. New problems have grown out of it, the revolutionary possibilities of which it is difficult for even the most prudent statesman to measure. The retreat of the last Russian from Manchuria marks, indeed, a turning point in the world's history."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The departure of the R.M.S. *Athenia*, has been postponed until noon on Sunday. The Boston S.S. Co.'s str. *Tremont* arrived at Yokohama on 1st May. The N.Y.K. str. *Tenshin Maru* (Bomby Line) left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and is expected here on 6th May.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 2nd.

THE BANK CAUTION.

The note of warning sounded by the Deutsche Bank in their annual report has not met with general approval in financial and commercial circles. It has been severely criticised by many who in some hazy manner connect it with the stampede in the share markets of New York, London and Berlin last week and who hold that the present conditions of trade by no means justify such pessimistic views. They contend that the outlook was never brighter and that if there be a pause in the general activity it is merely in order to take breath for a fresh start. At the general meeting of the shareholders of the bank on the 24th ultimo several of those present addressed questions on the subject to the directors, alleging that the last passage in the report in which doubts were expressed as to a continuance of the boom and caution advised, was calculated to impair public confidence and that heavy losses had already been incurred, by scared holders of industrial securities selling out during the decline in consequence of it. The chairman of the company in his reply ridiculed the idea that those few lines had had anything to do with the collapse; if it really were the case they might have been proud of the power they possessed. He pointed out that in America had been caused by people losing their heads, whilst in London it had been due to an over accumulation of stock. At the same time they must emphatically decline to be held responsible for it and he could only repeat the warning to which they had given voice that, if the present state of the money markets continued to be disregarded, a severe crisis would follow inevitably. He was a member of the central committee of the 'clubbank' and delivered his opening address, of which the following is a short résumé. The results of the year's business he declared to be on the whole satisfactory. The passenger traffic on the North American lines showed a further increase and there were so far no signs of a falling off. The difference between the United American services to which they belonged and other companies were in a fair way of being settled amicably, notwithstanding they had considered it advisable to make provision against a possible tariff contest. The Labour troubles they had had to contend with had placed them under the painful necessity of engaging hands elsewhere, both in England and in the interior of the country and having obtained the requisite number he trusted that the firm would be able to present the repetition of such regrettable occurrences. The prospects of a further rapid development of the trade of this port with the African Continent had induced the directors to extend the sphere of action of the company to that part of the world; they had for that end entered into an agreement with the Woermann line in pursuance of which they intended taking over certain number of steamers of that company paying the shareholders a sum amounting to five million marks in shares of their own line at the price of 130 per cent. A general meeting would be called for the 15th April in order to obtain the sanction of the shareholders for a fresh issue of shares to that extent, it being understood that these shares should not be put on the market by the Woermann company until such time as might later be considered expedient.

DEPARTURE OF THE STRIKE IN THE HARBOR DECLARED that nothing should prevent him from using every means in his power to suppress the socialist agitation which was being carried on amongst the dock labourers. Herr Müller thereupon got up and prefaced a rather lengthy speech in the labour by saying that he had no remarks to offer on the report as the whole of the preceding day was on the whole a business point of view and he should like to ask for further satisfaction regarding the strike and regretted the fact that no particulars had been given of the extra expenses entailed by it. He thought that in the interest of peace they should not peremptorily refuse to enter into negotiations with the men. Herr Müller replied, thanking the speaker in the first place for his appreciation of the services of the managing committee and expressing their gratification at finding that the Seamen's Union had out of their slender means purchased shares of the Hamburg American Line as it was a proof of their looking upon them as a safe investment. He declined however to follow Herr Müller in the somewhat fulsome discussion of the labour policy and the dead silence with which the meeting had listened to it was proof that he had met with no response on their part. Besides it was impossible for him to argue matters with Herr Müller for the editor of the *Zeitung*, a publicist known probably to but few of the present, in which he had been personally attacked in the most scurrilous manner. An attempt on the part of Herr Müller to defend his paper was cut short by Director Ballin's saying that he had on former occasions shown his readiness to discuss matters with others who held different opinions. His own committee would never consent to parry with a party that was inconstant at finding fault with anything to say. [Applause.]

THE DOCK STRIKE.

Awaiting further developments I have so far abstained from alluding to the strike of the stevedores in this port, which has now lasted some time. It originated in the refusal of the stevedores to work at night and on Sunday and although it would certainly be preferable if labour could be confined to the daytime, an arrangement in which the shipping firm would no doubt gladly acquiesce in order to save the additional expense of overtime, the extension of working hours had become an absolute necessity as the quay room is no longer sufficient for the ever increasing traffic of the port and it frequently happens that vessels have to wait several days before being able to obtain a berth. The men however refused to be investigated as usual of their kind and on the shipping companies making it a condition of further employment that they should sign an agreement binding them to work at whatever time required, struck. From three to four thousand hands have been brought over since from England, ports belonging to the different owners and are quartered on board several vessels moored in the interior of Germany attracted by advertisements in the papers in extra large type promising a wage of M. 5. for a ten hours day and M. 1. an hour for overtime and work on Sundays, besides food and lodging free on board the boats.

T. B. HALL & CO'S
"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND
LIGHT, SPARKLING
PALE ALE
(IN PINTS AND SPLITS)
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND
(IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS).
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS
H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO. LTD.
TALKING
MACHINES
AND
RECORDS.
NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT

MUSIC:
LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES
AND
DANCE MUSIC
JUST ARRIVED.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [37]

call of His Spirit, first to the heart of the individual so called, and then through his gifts, graces and fruitful service to the responsible (Church of the Church, is the only sufficient and indispensable cause why any man should undertake the work of the Ministry; and that without such a call no man however brilliant or highly trained has any right to exercise that Pastoral Office.

The Rev. T. W. Pearce (C. I. M.) seconded. The amendment was put to the House and lost.

Dr. Spencer Lewis believed they should pay their Christian preaching.

It was decided to lay on the table the question of the photograph of the delegates to the Conference, many members objecting to pose on the Reconciliation Grandstand.

There was a garden party on Saturday afternoon, with tea, gaiety, and more speeches. Total M. Y. Chung for Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai said:

"Since the advent to China of the late Dr. Morrison 100 years ago, you and your predecessors in the missionary field have attained marvellous results by your arduous endeavours; you have penetrated into the innermost portions of this Great Empire; you have worked hard and zealously to acquire an intimate knowledge of our language and literature, our manners and customs. Hardships you certainly have met and dangers you have braved. Richly have you been rewarded. Your work in the educational line in the field of health, and above all your noble self-sacrificing labours in the alleviation of human distress and in the saving of life in times of famine or flood have won for you the deep gratitude of the nation and the appreciation of the Throne."

A curious mission may be noted in this Chinese catalogue of work done. There is no reference to the introduction of a new faith.

A COBBLER'S "INVENTION."

John Ellmore, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, an inventive shoemaker, is credited with discovering a secret whereby it is claimed one ton of coal will do the work of four. Six parts of ashes mixed with one of coal, and treated with bicarbonate of soda, it is said, is a fiercer heat than the best bituminous coal. Obviously, if Ellmore—who is confessedly an illiterate man, unable even to spell the names of his drugs correctly—is right, he may change the entire coal industry. In the meantime his invention, to which considerable newspaper space is devoted, has not affected the stock market, and it is recalled that other claims to perform similar wonders have not stood the test of practical examination.

Nevertheless, this Altoona cobbler is of undoubted an inventive turn of mind. He has contrived, amongst other things, a compressed air automobile, a pocket fire-escape, and a device to stop the spreading of railway metals. Two teaspoonfuls of Ellmore's compound, costing one shilling, dissolved in three gallons of water, are sufficient, it is claimed, to treat three-quarters of a ton of ashes mixed with one-quarter of a ton of coal, and will produce more heat for a longer period than one ton of pure coal, bituminous or anthracite. Ellmore, who still works at the shoemaker's bench, has secured local backing, and hopes to see the formation of a syndicate to push his discovery.

The modern novel seems to be directed mainly towards abuse of the institution of matrimony. Whereas the old-fashioned novelist invariably rang down the curtain on a happy marriage, the writer of to-day nearly always rings it up on an unhappy one.

How TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

The Rev. W. H. Watson (Changsha) proposed. "That in expressing its very strong opinion that all possible means should be used in order to provide an adequate supply of thoroughly trained Chinese Ministers—this Conference would not for the moment forget the sovereign rights of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Head of His Church, nor the fact that the

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LUSITANO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Committee have much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their SPORTS AT THE RACE COURSE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 4th May, 1907, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

The two open events—220 yards, Championship of the Colony, All comers, and the Half Mile for Soldiers, Sailors and Police (European) will be run off at 2.45 p.m. and 4.15 p.m. respectively.

By courtesy of the management, there will be Special Tram Cars.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907.

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the Rate of Twenty Per Cent, being TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association has been declared Payable, in Cash at Exchange 75, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA or the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 22nd April, 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. S. JACKSON.

Secretary.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1907.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1863.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE ON TAI MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by

Order of the Court the Contributors of

the above-named Company entitled to unpaid

dividends are required, on or before the 5th

day of JULY, to send particulars of their

Claims to JOHN HENNESSY SEB, of

Victoria, Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said

Company, and if so required by notice in writing

from the said Liquidator, to come in and prove

their said Claims, and in default thereof the said

unpaid dividends will be dealt with as the Court

may direct.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1907.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS,

Solicitors to the above-named

Liquidator.

869

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1ST JUNE—

IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof,

just thoroughly repaired, about 4000

square feet space, concrete flooring. Su table

for storage of any kind of merchandise.

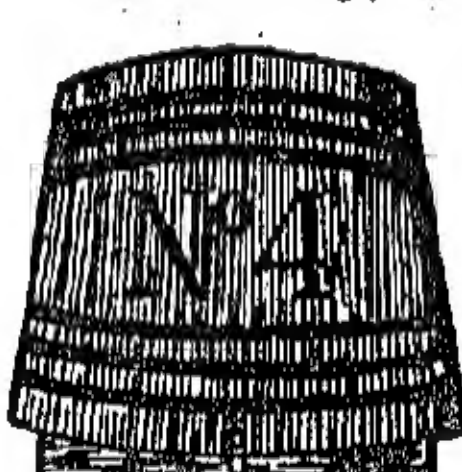
Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907.

870

THORNE'S OLD VAT.



This Vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

R. THORNE & SON, LD.

GREENOCK & LONDON.

Aberlour, Glenlivet, Pistillery, Strathpey, N.B. Greenock, Highland Distillery, Greenock, N.B. Glen Moray, Glenlivet Distillery, Elgin, N.B.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LD.

871

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. M. Co.'s Steamer

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each

consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark

and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex "Mongolia."

From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. &

B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

9 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 4 p.m.,

will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-

downs for examination by the Consignee's and

the Company's representative at an appointed

hour. All Claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after

which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have

left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuable, are being

landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company,

Ltd., Kowloon, or West Point, whence delivery

may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before Thurs-

day, the 2nd inst., at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 16th

inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the

underwriters.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

underwriters.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, ANTWERP,

LONDON, COLOMBO AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"HITACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods, with the exception of plate cutlery,

are being landed and placed at their risk in

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where

each consignment will be sorted out mark by

mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless in-

structions are given to the contrary before

Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 9th inst. will be

subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in

the Godown, and Notice of same sent to this

Office before the 12th inst., or Claims in

connection therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907.

872

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEI"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence

and/or from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered

after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-

sented to the Underwriter on or before the

16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 9th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907.

873

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GEN-

ERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will

be held at the Company's Office, St. George's

Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, at

12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting

the Report of the Directors, together with a

Statement of Accounts to 31st February, 1907,

and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will

be CLOSED from 25th April to 5th May,

both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATES Nos. 7735/7738

dated 1st September, 1902, of the Shares

Nos. 876/880, 14881/14885, 19036/19040,

6746/6750 and 1811/1815, in this Company,

standing in the name of Mr. ARNOLD DITTMAR

of Manila, have been LOST, and if at the

expiration of one month from the date hereof,

the above Documents be not forthcoming, other

Certificates will be issued by the Company, and

thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 12th April, 1907.

GEO. L. TOMLIN,

Secretary.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND

MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

TWO CERTIFICATES of 50 Shares each

standing in the Register of this Company

in the name of FUNG MING SHAN have been

LOST.

Scrip No. 961—49851/49850—50 Shares.

" " 962—49901/49900—50 " "

" " 963—49951/49950—50 " "

" " 964—49951/49950—50 " "

" " 965—49951/49950—50 " "

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" " 1020—49951/49950—50 " "

" " 1021—49951/49950—50 " "

" " 1022—49951/49950—50

INTIMATION

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

THE PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

RACHEL, PLEYEL, ROSENKRANZ, KEMMLER, HOFF & HOFF, HOPKINSON, KOCH & KOPPELSON.

PRICES FROM \$400.

The Latest GRAMOPHONES & RECORDS always in stock.

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Hongkong, 13th April, 1907. 38-1

TO LET

TO LET

"DUNHEVED" 33, Robinson Road, or FOR SALE.
Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD.
4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.
No. 90 & 91 GODOWN PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—

SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 103

TO LET

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
No. 38, CAINE ROAD.
GREENROCK, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.
No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 94

TO LET

IMMEDIATELY, the Capacious Premises on the Ground-floor of No. 2, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. Harris Kennedy & Co., Ltd.
Apply to—

GILMAN & CO.,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 280

TO LET

POSSESSION FROM 1st APRIL NEXT.
2 Semi-attached HOUSES, Nos. 13a and 13c, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Grass Tennis Court.
Apply to—

CHUNG CHINAM,
Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

TO LET ON LEASE

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907.
NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.
Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. 101

TO LET

FROM 1st JULY.
LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.
Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 809

TO LET

FAIR VIEW, No. 1, Robinson Road, cheerfully situated immediately below Sir Paul Clerk's mansion, containing Six Commodious Rooms with Verandahs and Large Halls, has a commanding view of the harbour, and is in the healthiest location and has a small front Garden.
Possession can be had from 1st June.
Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1907. 829

TO LET

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road including a Strong Room and servant's quarters.
ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices.
No. 3, Pedder Hill, comprising of 5 Rooms without houses, occupation from 1st proximo.
Apply to—

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1907. 821

TO LET

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
PLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 191

TO LET

TO LET

"SUMMER HOUSE" Mount Kellott, the Peak, Partially Furnished.
Possession from 1st April, 1907. Low Rent.
Apply to—

PERCY SMITH & SETH,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 539

TO LET

N.O. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 191

TO LET

N.O. 28, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to—

THE COMPADORE,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1907. 338

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WELLBURN, No. 81 the Peak.
Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 254

TO LET

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNAYON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—

HEWAN & Co.,
No. 15, Connaught Road, West.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET

N.O. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Offices and Godown.
Apply to the Premises.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1907. 610

TO LET

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.
Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 137

TO LET

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 192

TO LET

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply to—

SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 307

TO LET

N.O. 5, "ORMSBY TERRACE," Granville Road, Low Rent.
Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 756

TO LET

N.O. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—

COMPADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. 197

TO LET

OFFICES No. 6 ICE HOUSE STREET, Centrally situated and within easy reach of the principal Banks and business houses. Apply to the premises to—

TATA & CO.,
Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. 105

TO LET

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 25 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants.
A SMALL BUNGALOW containing Furnished Room with Bathroom and Dressing Room, Kitchen, &c. Close to Barker Road, Tram Station. Suitable for one or two bachelors.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calbeck Macgregor).
No. 8, BELILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, Robinson Road.
No. 3, ALBANY.
No. 1, COLLEGE GARDENS, Furnished, and use of Piano. Immediate occupation till end of September, 1907. Cheap rent.
No. 8, BELILIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Row.
Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907. 1102

TO LET

ONE OFFICER-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.
Apply to—

REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET

N.O. 8 GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.
Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 676

TO LET

N.O. 6, LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon, Possession from 1st March next, Five Rooms and Tennis Court. Rent \$125 per month including taxes.
Apply to—

"LYEMOON"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. 241

HETEROGENEOUS CHINA.

It is not always fully understood what a variety of peoples exist under the sway of the Emperor of China. Even as regards the bulk of her population, China is very far from being homogeneous. It has even been pronounced doubtful whether there is strictly considered, any such nation as "the Chinese." In the United Kingdom, there is a very marked dividing line between the Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, and Welshman, but the difference between the four is faint indeed as compared with that separating a Pekinese, a Cantonese, and a native of Amoy. It is almost hopeless to look for homogeneity of type, where there is such a divergence of speech that the three, when speaking their respective dialects, are mutually unintelligible. There is, besides, more than a mere divergence of spoken language; there is an even wider variation of customs, ideas and prejudices, and also a very appreciable difference in the material of physical appearance. Speaking roughly, the eighteen Provinces form as many distinct nationalities, which, have, as bonds of union, a common written language, a trio of religions accepted more or less by all, and one supreme head in the person of the emperor. But these eighteen heterogeneous communities—they might almost be called "states"—do not constitute, by any means, the entire population of the empire. Heterogeneous as they are, they have among them, or on their outskirts, other communities more heterogeneous still. Mixed up with the ordinary inhabitants of all the provinces, are to be found Manchus and Mongols, concentrated at certain points, but distributed, under the garrison system, throughout the land. Kwanglung, again, has its Hakkas and Hakias, the latter of whom have, to a great extent, colonized Formosa. The bordering population, of course, from the ordinary Chinese, that they do not intermarry with the dwellers on land and sea, moreover, denied the privilege of competing at examinations. The boat people at Foochow are said to enjoy the same invidious distinction; so does the *to min*, a race of folk peculiar to Ningpo. Several of the provinces, notably Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan and Hunan, have within their borders remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants, who have never submitted themselves to the dominant race, and it may be presumed, never will. These tribes, the Li, the Yao, the Miao-tzu, and the rest, are as much foreigners on Chinese soil as we are, and while they acknowledge the sovereignty of the Emperor, his hold on their allegiance is precarious. The regions inhabited by these uncivilized tribes, are only very partially populated by Chinese, and constitute what may be called China's colonies. Among western nations, those which have founded most colonies are most troubled with petty wars. England, for instance, the chief colonizing power of the world, may be said to be never absolutely at peace. If the Zulus are quiet, the hill tribes of the Himalayas are on the warpath; if Manipur is tranquil, there is fighting on the Saktichang. So it is with China; her savage feudatories give her constant trouble, and scarcely a month passes but the *Peking Gazette* contains the report of some border campaign against the Miao-tzu in the Southern provinces or the Li of central Hainan. Probably China has been glad to shift the "yellow man's burden" in Formosa on to Japanese shoulders. One of our own poets has said—"Saxon and Norman and Dane are we," and the Briton has to admit that his is a mongrel race; but at least his atoms are closely welded, and we are not such a helterskelter jumble as we see around us in this our land of exile.—*Foochow Echo*.

SAGHALIEN'S MINERAL WEALTH
At the latest meeting of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society, M. Tuitshinski read before a large assembly a very interesting paper on the Northern, or Russian, portion of the conical island of Saghalien. The lecturer said that the Russian portion of the island is inferior in climate, and that its immense mineral wealth ought to be exploited at once, and thus secured for Russia. M. Tuitshinski pointed out that deposits of coal were discovered on the west coast of the island fifty years ago; yet of recent years no more than 60,000 tons of coal have been raised yearly. The Saghalien coal is equal to the best English coal. Excellent coal was discovered at Cape Elisevich and Cape Maria in the extreme north of Saghalien in 1869, and at five other points coal has been found at various times. More recently the prison authorities discovered rich coalfields near Alexandrovsk, and even richer coalfields have been found near Due, on the Japanese frontier. The coal dug near Due is especially suitable for ironworks. M. Tuitshinski himself found coal on the river Tym in the interior of Saghalien, but the coal is known to exist on the east coast. It may be presumed that the whole mountainous region of Saghalien represents an enormous coalfield. Finally (traces of gold and of iron ore have been found on the island. Thus, the ultimate possession of Saghalien will become an acute question, in view of its coal supply.

THE IGNORANCE OF WOMAN.

SHE KNOWS NOTHING OF BEAUTY OR DRESS.
Women know nothing about beauty and nothing about dress," was the startling remark made to an *Express* representative by Mr. Clayton Calthrop the artist and writer who designed the dresses for "The Palace of Puck" at the Haymarket Theatre.

"Men know far more about dress than women do," he continued, "because they consider woman in perspective. In the same way they are far better at painting pictures for children than women, and all the children's classics have been written by men. Men ever appreciate home more than a woman does—probably because he sees less of it."

Woman considers herself in a series of bits, never as a whole or an individual. The result is that we have no female individuals—in dress— but rather a number of sticks dressed up, according to the fashion, and each one as like the other as possible.

"Formerly the streets were filled with Da Maurier girls—now one meets groups of Gibson girls. It does not matter what the figure is really—it must be squeezed, elongated, twisted, pulled, and pinched until it resembles that of every other pulled and elongated figure in the day."

"This is probably due to the fact that English women are not sure of their own beauty—they are afraid of it, of themselves and of each other. Yet this is absurd, for there are no ugly women. A few, a very few may be plain—the rest are beautiful."

"And it lies within the power of the plain woman to become more beautiful, by emphasizing her individuality and her special features."

"Everybody has something beautiful—it may be an eye, the nose, or the mouth, but it is always there, and the whole aim and object of the dress should be to lead up to and emphasize that beautiful feature."

"The early Victorian women knew more about dress than the modern women do, and consequently they appeared as a complete picture, distinct and individual, so that when one saw a woman coming along one could say: 'There is Mrs. So-and-So.'"

"But the modern woman is a more G. 11d., 4s. 4d., and 4s. 4d. woman in Mayfair. She looks like anybody else from a distance, and next year, in the new fashion, nobody knows her from Adam."

"As a matter of fact, the chauffeur has done more towards ruining dress in London than any one else. He is the one man who dresses to suit his occupation, and as no fixed law or fashion has been laid down for women's motoring garb—with the exception of the abominable cap and veil—she generally wears what she likes, and what suits her."

"I am designing the dresses for the Oxford pageant," Mr. Calthrop continued, "with the result that I have discovered that women never picture the other woman of any other period but their own. Have ever been beautiful—and this is because they have no sense of beauty."

THE EAMES DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Emma Eames (formerly of Shanghai) action for divorce against her husband, Mr. Julian Story, is down for hearing during the first week of April at the Supreme Court at White Plains, the capital of Westchester County says a New York message, dated March 25th.

A sensational incident at the masked ball given by Mr. Story at Philadelphia last winter is said by the *New York American* to have caused the final rupture between the couple.

Mr. Story was in indifferent health at the time, and Mrs. Eames went over from New York to act as hostess. Ignorant of the identity which her mask concealed, two ladies, it is said, revealed to her an extraordinary story of her husband's infatuation for a beautiful Philadelphia and fled in terror when they discovered who the recipient of their indiscretions was.

Mrs. Eames insisted on an explanation from her husband, and left him at once when he declined to give it.

The *Herald* says that the most tactful intervention on the part of intimate friends shows the utter hopelessness of any attempt to bring about a reconciliation.

"Had there been mad, unreasoning jealousy, or hot, bitter reproaches on the one hand and open defiance on the other, there might have been some hope," said one of these friends, "but each is so quiet, calm, and magnanimous towards the other that it is the first determination to separate at once and for ever."

"Mrs. Story is heartbroken over it. While indignant in her womanly wrath and fixed in her resolution, she speaks of Mr. Story in the kindest way, except in one respect, and keeps saying: 'I hope I am not doing in an unkind way that which, nevertheless, I must do.'"

Mr. Story is equally distressed and "ironically" denies the charges, which he declares to be the work of malicious gossip. He said to a close friend: "I have for my wife the greatest respect, though I think she has been badly advised, and I shall do nothing to put up a harsh defence. I will not do or say one word that would wound her if it wounded or hurt her in the least."

Malarial Dangers

The dangers of this climate are multiplied if your system lacks the vitality of health.

Malaria can find weak spots in your constitution that you know nothing of. The surest preventive is

Hall's Coca Wine

Hall's Coca Wine.

This splendid tonic restores vitality to the whole system, adding vigor and vitality to every part. It enriches the blood and provides a weak nervous system with strengthening food. It brings the flow of health to the cheeks of the anemic and the emaciated, and enables you to resist disease.

Hall's Coca Wine helps those who cannot hold their heads up, as well as those who can.

Hall's Coca Wine.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Do you get up with a "born-tired" feeling mornings? bad taste in your mouth? dull headache? wabbling stomach? Unpleasant but familiar, is it not?

It is proof that you need Abbey's Salt, the stomach regulator, and need it badly.

A dose of Abbey's Salt before breakfast will quickly drive these ill feelings away, and set you right within an hour.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores, and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong.

The Abbey Fruit Saline Co., Ltd., 144, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

335-2

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters."

HAS BEEN AWARDED

The Royal Prussian State Medal, 1902,

AND THE Gold Exhibition-Medal, Düsseldorf, 1902.

GRAND PRIX, St. Louis, 1904.

Annual Sale 30,000,000 Bottles.

MAKES A NEW MAN OF YOU.

Hall's Coca Wine is a marvellous restorative tonic for all forms of physical and nervous debility, breakdown or brain fog. It acts directly on the nerves and blood. It clears the brain and quickens its action; it soothes care, it cures insomnia; gives genuine strength to the weary worn-out frame; restores energy and vitality, and virtually makes "a new man of you." It rips illness in the bud, so to speak, and on the ordinary health it confers an increase of well-being and opens out a new store of happiness. Hall's Coca Wine has been truly described as the real remedy for the pessimism of the age. It is the nearest approach to the Elixir Vitæ dreamed of by the physicians of old, not merely lengthening life but enlarging one's powers of achievement in business, and one's capacity for enjoying leisure.

71-20

BETTER THAN COPAIBA

MATICO

GRIMAUD & Co. CHIMISTES, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimaud's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most efficacious remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Dysuria, the Cataplasms, ulcers, Cystitis, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the acute chronic cases

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAUD'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPIRATION.

Grimaud's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAUD & Co., PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

116-5

Do you Suffer?

FROM HEADACHE LOSS OF SLEEP INDIGESTION TORPID LIVER BILIOUSNESS

Beecham's Pills

will quickly remove the cause of these distressing complaints and restore healthy action to every organ. You will feel like a new person after taking a few doses of BEECHAM'S PILLS. They rid the system of impurities, improve the digestion, banish headache and

Give Positive Relief

In all cases of CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION and DISORDERED LIVER.

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. They have helped thousands and recommended themselves.

Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicine Vendors in China; in boxes, price 6d., 1s. and 2s.

367-1

TO LET

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

N.O. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 401

TO LET.

QUEEN'S GARDENS, PEAK ROAD.

UNFURNISHED A House in Queen's Gardens with fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907. 859

TO LET

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907. 880

INTIMATIONS

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DEVONIAN DINNER will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 4th May, at 8 P.M. Members intending and Devonians wishing to be present are requested to send in their names to

M. S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary,
Care of Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1907. 818

A BENEFIT CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE HALL OF THE CATHOLIC UNION, GLENELLY.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 4th MAY, at 8 P.M.

IN AID OF SIGNOR AND SIGNORINA SALVATE.

ADMISSION: 81. Tickets can be had at the above address.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907. 862

YUET-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

